PROPOSAL

For the universal Use

Of Irish Manufacture,

IN

Cloaths and Furniture of Houses, &c.

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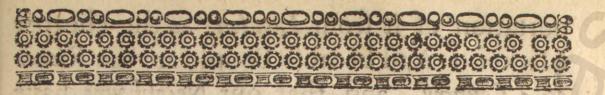
Rejecting and Renouncing

Every Thing wearable that comes from

ENGLAND.



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T is the peculiar Felicity and Prudence of the People in this Kingdom, that whatever Commodities or Productions lye under the greatest Discouragements from England, those are what we are sure to be most industrious in cultivating and spreading. Agriculture, which hath been the principal Care of all wise Nations, and for the Encouragement whereof there are so many Statute-Laws in England, we countenance so well, that the Landlords are every where by penal Clauses absolutely prohibiting their Tenants from Plowing; not satisfy'd to confine them within certain Limitations, as it is the Practice of the English; one effect of which is already seen in the prodigious dearness of Corn, and the Im-

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portation of It from London, as the cheaper Market: And because People are the Riches of a Country, and that our Neighbours have done, and are doing all that in them lye, to make our Wooll a Drug to us, and a Monopoly to them; therefore the Politick Gentlemen of Ireland have depopulated vast Tracts of the best Land, for the seeding of Sheep.

of the Wise Men of Goatham with a Catalogue only of some monderful Laws and Customs we have observed within thirty Years past. Tis true indeed, our beneficial Traffick of Wooll with France, hath been our only Support for several Years past, furnishing us all the little Money we have to pay our Rents and go to Market. But our Merchants assure me, This Trade bath received a great Damp by the present fluctuating Condition of the Coin in France; and that most of their Wine is paid for in Specie, without carrying thither any Commodity from hence.

However, since we are so universally bent upon enlarging our Flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our Wooll, in case Barnstable shou'd be over-stock'd, and

our French Commerce shou'd fail?

I should wish the Parliament had thought fit to have suspended their Regulation of Church Matters, and Enlargements of the Prerogative 'till a more convenient Time, because they did not appear very pressing (at least to the Persons principally concerned) and instead of those great Refinements in Politicks and Divinity, had amus'd Themselves and their Committees a little with the State of the Nation. For Example: What if the House of Commons had thought fit to make a Resolution Nemine Contradicente against wearing any Cloth or Stuff in their Families, which were not of the Growth and Manufacture of this Kingdom? What if they had extended it so far as utterly to exclude all Silks, Velvets, Calicoes, and the whole Lexicon of Female Fopperies; and declared, that whoever acted otherwise, shou'd be deemed and reputed an Enemy to the Nation? What if they had sent up such a Resolution to be agreed to by the House of Lords, and by their own Practice and Encouragement spread the Execution of it in their several Countries? What if we shou'd agree to make burying in Woollen a Fashion, as our Neighbours have made it a Lam? What if the Ladies wou'd be content with Irish Stuffs for the Furniture of their Houses, for for Gowns and Petticoats to themselves and their Daughters? Upon the whole, & to crown all the rest; Let a firm Resolution be taken by Male and Female, never to appear with one single Shred that comes from England;

And let all the People Say, AMEN.

I hope and believe nothing could please his Majesty beeter than to hear that his Loyal Subjects of both Sexes in this Kingdom celebrated his Birth-Day (now approaching) universally clad in their own Manufacture. Is there Vertue enough left in this deluded People to save them from the brink of Ruin? If the Mens Opinion may be taken, the Ladies will look as handsom in Stuffs as Brocades, and since all will be equal, there may be room enough to employ their Wit and Fancy in chusing and matching of Patterns and Colours. I heard the late Arch Bishop of Tuam mention a pleasant Observation of some Body's; that Ireland would never be happy'till a Law were made for burning every Thing that came from England, except their People and their Coals; Nor am I even yet for lessening the Number of those Exceptions.

Non tanti mitra est, non tanti Judicis ostrum.

But I shou'd rejoyce to see a Stay-Lace from England be thought scandalous, and become a Topick for Censure at Visits and Tea-Tables.

If the unthinking Shopkeepers in this Town had not been utterly destitute of common Sense, they wou'd have made some Proposal to the Parliament, with a Petition to the purpose I have mention'd; promising to Improve the Cloaths and Stuffs of the Nation into all possible Degrees of Fineness and Colours, and engaging not to play the Knave according to their Custom, by Exacting and Imposing upon the Nobility and Gentry either as to the Prices or the Goodness. For I remember in London upon a general Mourning, the Rascally Mercers and Woollen Drapers, would in four and twenty Hours raise their Cloaths and Silks to above a double Price; and if the Mourning continued long, then come Whingeing with Petitions to the Court, that they were ready to Starve, and their Fineries lay upon their Hands.

I could wish our Shopkeepers would immediately think on this Proposal, addressing it to all Persons of Quality and others; but first be sure to get some Body who can write

Sense, to put it into Form.

I think it needless to exhort the Clergy to follow this good Example, because in a little time,

time, those among them who are so unfortunate to have had their Birth and Education in this Country, will think themselves abundantly happy when they can afford Irish Crape, and an Athlone Hat; and as to the others I shall not presume to direct them. I have indeed seen the present Arch Bishop of Dublin clad from Head to Foot in our own Manusacture; and yet, under the Rose be it spoken, His Grace deserves as good a Gown as any Prelate in Christendom.

I have not Courage enough to offer one syllable on this Subject to their Honours of the Army: Neither have I sufficiently consider'd the great Importance of Scarlet and Gold-Lace.

The Fable in Ovid of Arachne and Pallas, is to this Purpose. The Goddess had heard of one Arachne a young Virgin, very samous for Spinning and Weaving; They both met upon a Tryal of Skill; and Pallas finding herself almost equalled in her own Art, stung with Rage and Envy, knockt her Rival down, turned her into a Spyder, enjoyning her to Spin and Weave for Ever, out of her own Bowels, and in a very narrow Compass. I confess, that from a Boy, I always pity'd poor Arachne, and cou'd never heartily love the Goddess on account of so cruel and unjust a Sentence; which however is fully executed upon Vs by England, with

with further Additions of Rigor and Severity. For the greatest part of our Bowels and Vitals are extracted, without allowing us the Liber-

ty of Spinning and Weaving them.

The Scripture tells us, that Oppression makes a wise Man mad; therefore, consequently speaking, the Reason why some Men are not Mad, is because they are not Wise: However, it were to be wish'd that Oppression wou'd

in time teach a little Wisdom to Fools.

I was much delighted with a Person who hath a great Estate in this Kingdom, upon his Complaints to me, how grievously POOR England suffers by Impositions from Ireland. That we convey our own Wooll to France in spight of all the Harpyes at the Custom-House. That Mr. Shutleworth, and others on the Cheshire Coasts are such Fools to Sell us their Bark at a good Price for Tanning our own Hydes into Leather; with other Enormities of the like weight and kind. To which I will venture to add some more: That the Mayoralty of this City is always executed by an Inhabitant, and often by a Native, which might as well be done by a Deputy, with a moderate Salary, whereby POOR England lose at least one thousand Pounds a Year upon the Ballance. That the Governing of this Kingdom coasts the Lord Lieutenant two Thousand four Hun-

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dred Pounds a Year, so much net Loss to POOR England. That the people of Ireland presume to dig for Coals in their own Grounds; and the Farmers in the County of Wicklow Send their Turf to the very Market of Dublin, to the great Difcouragement of the Coal Trade at Mostyn and White-haven. That the Revenues of the Post-Office here, so righteously belonging to the English Treasury, as arising chiefly from our own Commerce with each other, shou'd be remitted to London, clogg'd with that grievous Burthen of Exchange, and the Pensions pay'd out of the Irish Revenues to English Favourites, shou'd lye un der the same Disadvantage, to the great Loss of the Grantees. When a Divine is sent over to a Bishoprick here, with the hopes of five and twenty hundred Pounds a Year; upon his Arrival, he finds, als! a dreadful Discount of ten or twelve per Cent. A Judge or a Commissioner of the Revenue has the same Cause of Complaint. Lastly,

The Ballad upon Cotter is vehemently suspected to be Irish Manufacture; and yet is allow'd to be Sung in our open Streets, under the very Nose of the Government. These are a few among the many Hardships we put upon that POOR Kingdom of England; for which I am consident every bonest Man wishes a Remedy: And I hear there is a Project on Foot for Transpor-

ting our best Wheaten Straw by Sea and Land-Carriage to Dunstable; and obliging us by a Law to take off yearly so many Tun of Straw-Hats for the use of our Women; which will be a great Encouragement to the Manusacture of that industrious Town.

I would be glad to learn among the Divines whether a Law to bind Men without their own, Consent, be Obligatory in foro Conscientia; because I find Scripture, Sanderson and Suarez are wholly silent in the Matter. The Oracle of Reason, the great Law of Nature, and general Opinion of Civilians, wherever they treat of limitted Governments, are indeed decisive enough.

It is wonderful to observe the Biass among our People in favour of Things, Persons, and Wares of all kinds that come from England. The Printer tells his Hawkers that he has got an Excellent New Song just brought from London. I have somewhat of a Tendency that way my self; and upon hearing a Coxcomb from thence displaying himself with great volubility upon the Park, the Play-House, the Opera, the Gaming Ordinaries, it was apt to beget in me a kind of Veneration for his Parts and Accomplishments. 'Tis not many Years, since I remember a Person who by his Style and Literature seems to have been Corrector of a

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Hedge-Press in some Blind-Alley about Little-Britain, proceed gradually to be an Author, at least a Translator of a lower Rate, tho' somewhat of a larger Bulk, than any that now flourisbes in Grub-street; and upon the strength of this Foundation, come over here, erect himself up into an Orator and Politician, and lead a Kingdom after him. This, I am told, was the very Motive that prevailed on the Author of a Play called, Love in a Hollow-Tree, to do us the Honour of a Visit; presuming with very good Reason, that he was a Writer of a superior Class. Iknow Another, who for thirty Years past, hath been the common Standard of Stupidity in England where he was never heard a Minute in any Assembly, or by any Party with common Christian Treatment; yet upon his Arrival hither, could put on a Face of Importance and Authority, talk'd more than six, without either Gracefulness, Propriety, or Meaning; and at the same time be admired and followed as the Pattern of Eloquence and Wisdom.

Nothing hath humbled me so much, or shewn a greater Disposition to a contemptuous Treatment of Ireland in some Ministers, than that high Style of several Speeches from the Throne, deliver'd, as usual, after the Royal Assent, in some periods of the two last Reigns.

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Such high Exaggerations of the prodigious Condescentions in the Prince, to pass those good Laws, would have but an odd found at Westminster: Neither do I apprehend how any good Law can pass, wherein the Kings, Interest is not as much concern'd as that of the People. I remember after a Speech on the like Occasion, deliver'd by my L_dW_, (I think it was his Last) he desired Mr. Addison to ask my Opinion of it: My Answer was, That his Excellency had very honestly forfeited his Head on account of one Paragraph; wherein he asserted by plain Consequence a Dispensing Power in the Queen. His Lordship own'd it was true, but Swore the Words were put into his Mouth by direct Orders from Court. From whence it is clear, that some Ministers in those Times, were apt, from their bigh Elevation, to look down upon this Kingdom as if it had been one of their Colonies of Out-casts in America. And I observed a little of the same Turn of Spirit in some Great Men, from whom I expected better; altho' to do them Justice, it proved no Point of Difficulty to make them correct their Idea, whereof the whole Nation quickly found the Benefit—But that is forgotten. How the Style hath since run, I am wholly a Stranger, having never seen a Speech since the last of the Queen

I would now expostulate a little with our Country Landlords, who by unmeasurable Screwing and Racking their Tenants all over the Kingdom, have already reduced the miserable People to a worse Condition than the Peasants in France, or the Vassals in Germany and Poland; so that the whole Spices of what we call Substantial Farmers, will in a very few Years be utterly at an end. It was pleasant to observe these Gentlemen labouring with all their Might for preventing the Bishops from Letting their Reveneus at a moderate half Value, (whereby the whole Order would in an Age have been reduced to manifest Beggary) at the very instant when they were every where canting their own Lands upon short Leases, and Sacrificing their oldest Tenants for a Peny an Acre advance. Iknow not how it comes to pass, (and yet perhaps I know well enough) that Slaves have a natural Disposition to be Tyrants; and that when my Betters give me a Kick, I am apt to revenge it with fix upon my Footman; although perhaps he may be an honest and diligent Fellow. I have heard Great Divines affirm, that nothing is so likely to call down an universal Judgment from Heaven upon a Nation as universal Oppression; and whether this be not already verified

in part, their Worships the Landlords are now at full leisure to consider. Whoever Travels this Country, and observes the Face of Nature, or the Faces, and Habits, and Dwellings of the Natives, will hardly think himself in a Land where either Law, Religion, or common

Humanity is professed.

I cannot forbear saying one Word upon a-Thing they call a Bank, which I hear is proje-Cting in this Town. I never faw the Proposals, nor understand any one particular of their Scheame: What I wish for at present, is only a sufficient Provision of Hemp, and Caps, and Bells, to distribute according to the several Degrees of Honesty and Prudence in some Persons. I hear only of a monstrous Sum already named; and if OTHERS, do not soon hear of it too, and hear it with a Vengeance, then am I a Gentleman of less Sagacity than my self and very few besides, take me to be. And the Jest will be still the better, if it be true, as judicious Persons have assured me that one half of this Money will be real, and the other half only Gasconnade. The Matter will be likewise much mended, if the Merchants continue to carry off our Gold, and our Goldsmiths to melt down our heavy Silver.

